

Caledonian Mercury.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH,

No. 337.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10. 1787.

Theatre-Royal.

The Fifth Night of Performing.
On WEDNESDAY Evening, December 12, 1787,
Will be presented, The Comedy of

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER;

o, THE

MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.

Young Marlow,	Mr WOODS;
Tony Lumpkin,	Mr BLAND, jun.
Haltins,	Mr BELL;
Sir Charles Marlow,	Mr CHARTERIS;
Digby,	Mr HALLION;
Roger,	Mr YATES;
And Hardcastle,	Mr WILSON.
Miss Neville,	Mrs WOODS;
Mrs Hardcastle,	Mrs CHARTERIS;
Maid,	Mrs J. BLAND;
And Miss Hardcastle,	Mrs BULKLEY.

Being her second appearance here these two years.

To which will be added, a FARCE, called,

THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE.

Sir Charles Racket, Mr WOODS;

Lovelace, Mr BELL;

Servant, Master CHARTERIS;

And Brugget, Mr WILSON.

Dinny, Mrs VILLARS;

Mrs Drugget, Mrs CHARTERIS;

Nancy, Mrs J. BLAND;

And Lady Racket, Mrs BULKLEY.

The School for Scandal, in which Mrs. Brooks made her third appearance in the part of Lady Teazle, was received with the strongest marks of approbation.

The Public are most respectfully informed, that the Theatre-Royal will continue open only for *Five Nights longer* till after Christmas.

Tickets and places for the Boxes taken of Mr GISS, at the Office of the Theatre.

LEMONS AND ORANGES, &c.

JUST arrived from St Lucar, in the Margaret, Robert Gray, master,

Lemons, } in Chests.

China and Seville Oranges, }

And Sherry Wine, in Butts.

Apply to William Douglas, Quality-street, Leith.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ROBERT ROBERTSON, Son of the deceased Ballie William Robertson, merchant in Leith, most respectfully informs the Public in general and his Friends in particular, that he carries on the business of SHAW CHANDLER and FACTOR, as lately carried on by his deceased father, in all the different branches thereof.—Those who are pleased to encourage him with their favours, may depend on punctual service, upon the most moderate terms.

DESERTED

From a Recruiting Party of the 76th Regiment, at Edinburgh,

ANGUS M' MILLAN, by trade a Painter, born in Inverness parish; who, two days after, enlisted into the 75th regiment by the name of Angus MacLean, which is believed to be his real name, and goes 3 feet 8 inches high, from the shoulder, and weighs 160 lbs. He had on a marl white coat, Nankeen white waistcoat, black satin breeches, hair queued, and a new round hat, with a rose ribbon.

Whoever will apprehend the said Deserter, so as he may be lodged in one of his Majesty's goals, shall receive ONE GUINEA over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, by applying to the Agent of the regiment at London, or to Mr Ramsay, at the Excise Office, Edinburgh.

This Day is Published,
(Price 1 s. stitched.)

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN OF SCOTLAND.

With some thoughts on Military Education; to which is added, the Rules and Regulations of the Military Academy, Edinburgh, instituted November 1787, under the superintendance of

MAYOR D'ASST.

Edinburgh: printed for the Author, of whom it may be had, and of all the Bookellers in town and country.

N. B. The Military Academy is agreeably situated at Castle-Barns, behind the castle, and about five minutes walk from the Cross.—Acces may be had to it by three different roads, equally good, viz. By the high road leading to Castle-Barns through the Grass-market—by the back of the Castle—and by Prince's Street, in the New Town.

Letters directed to Major D'Asst, Military Academy, at Castle-Barns, or left at his house, Pierie's Clof, Canongate, will be punctually attended to.

WIRE WEAVING MANUFACTORY,

Leith Wynd, Edinr. 3d Shop down, East side.

GEORE Borthwick, Fish-hook Maker, &c. returns best thanks to his Friends and Customers for past favours, and hopes to merit their continuance—He begs leave to acquaint them, that he can now furnish, in any variety, and to what dimensions required, improved

WIRE KILN COVERS OR BEDDINGS,

For CORN, &c.—which are found to be vastly superior to those made of yelkin or other materials, being manufactured in a more useful and substantial, and fully as low priced, as those from England.—Likewise Wire Window-blinds, Sieves, Riddles, Searches, Diary Furniture, and in short every other article in the Wire business. N. B. Gentlemen, &c. having occasion for any of these, by applying as above, will be supplied, in a neat, cheap, and expeditious manner.

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh,

28th November 1787.

BY order of the Barons, intimation is hereby given, That a petition having been this day presented to the Barons, from Mrs Grace Grant, spouse of Captain John Grant, late of the 42d regiment, and him for his interest, praying a gift of the estate of the deceased Thomas Grant on Patrick Grant of Rothmurus.

Exchequer Chambers Edinburgh,

4th December 1787.

BY Order of the BARONS—Intimation is hereby given, That Petitions were this day presented to their Lordships from Miss Jean Buchanan of Drumakin, with consent of her curator, and Mary Blane.—severally praying a Gift of the estates of Archibald, Robina, and Mary Buchanans, natural children of the deceased Robert Buchanan of Drumakin.

Silk Goods at the Old Prices.

ARCHIBALD GILCHRIST AND COMPANY,

HABERDASHERS AND LINEN-DRAPERS,

At their Old Warehouse, High Street, Edinburgh, BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, That one of their partners has just now returned from London, and the different manufacturing towns in England, where he has, with the utmost care and attention, purchased a very large and elegant assortment of GOODS in the Haberdashery Line; and are happy in having it in their power to continue selling RIBBONS, MODES, PERSIANS, and other SILK GOODS, at the Old Prices, and every other article on the most moderate terms.

Archibald Gilchrist and Company beg leave to return their most sincere and grateful acknowledgments to their friends and the public for the many favours they have hitherto received, and assure them such care and attention shall be paid to the business as to merit a continuance.

N. B. Millinery Work done in the neatest manner.

Commissioners carefully attended to.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

GREGORY LANGLANDS proposes to survey and publish a MAP OF ARGYLLSHIRE, to shew the roads, distances, gentlemen's seats, sea coasts, harbours, lakes, ports, ruins, islands, &c. provided he is encouraged to do so by a sufficient number of subscribers.

The price of the Map on paper to be £ 1. 12s. 6d. and on canvas, £ 1. 18s. 6d.

Subscription papers are left with the booksellers in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and Noblemen and Gentlemen in the country, may send their names to himself at Campbeltown.

P. KEIR'S PATENT LAMPS.

OF much importance has Argand's discovery of burning oil without smoke, and thereby increasing the light beyond precedent, been considered, that Lamps are now, particularly in England, so completely adopted, that all other lights are gradually giving place to that excellent contrivance.

The Lamps, however, to which Argand's principle has been applied, are subject to many inconveniences, being either constricted with a fountain, so as to have the supply of oil above the burner, or, in perpendicular lamps, to have a large body of oil near the flame, as a supply for the consumption. The inconveniences of the fountain are obvious, being invariably subject to overflow from the expansion of air in the reservoir, whenever the room or apartment where they are placed becomes warm, and their burning the coarse and earthy particles of the oil, before the finer parts can reach the flame, of consequence a crust gathers about the wick, which diminishes and obscures the light, and makes it necessary to snuff it frequently, which, in many cases, renders the Lamp very inconvenient. The perpendicular Lamp is still more limited, so large a body near the flame causing so great a shade, as renders it almost useless. In consideration of these and other capital defects in Argand's Lamp, P. KEIR, after much study, has invented a Lamp, for which he has obtained His Majesty's Patent, which bids fair to answer every purpose to which Lamps can be applied.

It is so constructed, that the flame is placed at a considerable degree of elevation above the body of the Lamp, so as to remove the inconvenience of the great shade peculiar to perpendicular Lamps. At the same time, it supplies the consumption in the same abundance as a fountain.

It has the quality also of burning the finer particles of the subject to overflow, nor apt to go out, and, when lit, it burns cleanly, that it may be used with the same freedom as a candle, without danger.

These Lamps are manufactured, and are now selling, by appointment of the Patentee, at the shop of Mrs M'Queen, tin-plater worker in Edinburgh, and no where else in Scotland, with a label affixed, "P. Keir, by His Majesty's Patent."

FOR SALE,

A Commodious House on Nicolson's Street. To be SOLD by public roup, in the Old Exchange Coffee-house, on the 16th day of January next, at six o'clock afternoon, and entered to at Whitunday next,

M R GIB'S HOUSE on that street, No. 169, containing, on the first floor, Parlour and Kitchen, with Pantry and Wine Cellar; on the three upper flats, a Dining Room, Drawing Room, four Bed Chambers, with two Bed Closets, Garrets, Closets, and other conveniences. Adjoining to the house, there is a coal cellar, large stone cistern for water, and other offices; in the front a flower plot, which may be easily converted into a large and commodious shop; and behind, there is a piece of ground, on which might be erected a coach-house and stable, or other offices.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of John Moir, writer to the signet. The house to be seen every Tuesday and Friday before the roup, betwixt twelve and two o'clock.

SALE of a HOUSE and SHOP, &c.

IN NICOLSON'S STREET,

BANK-STOCK, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the STOP put to the Sale of the Dwelling-house and Shop, &c. in Nicolson's Street, Six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Scotland, and Two Decrees of Adjudication, which belonged to George Veitch wine-merchant in Edinburgh, as formerly advertised in this Paper, BEING NOW REMOVED, the ROUNP thereof is to take place upon Wednesday the 12th December instant, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN NISBET, Merchant in Eyemouth.

THE Trustee on the sequestered estate of the said John Nisbet, hereby gives notice, That as the said John Nisbet had not been able to attend, and make a full discovery of his estate, on the diets fixed by the sheriff; The Court of Session have appointed him to be examined at Eyemouth, within the house of John Gray, innkeeper there, upon the 26th day of December current, at twelve o'clock noon, and granted commission for that purpose; of which this intimation is given, that such creditors as incline may attend his examination.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

The Betsey of Dunbar,

WILLIAM MILLER Master,

A new Smack, built on purpose for

trade,

Is now lying at the Glasgow Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, and all places adjacent, and will sail the 14th instant.

This vessel sails remarkably fast, and has two cabins elegantly fitted up for passengers, who may depend on meeting with the best usage.

The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, mornings and evenings on board the ship.

FOR KINGSTON—JAMAICA.

PETER ANGUS Master,

To sail the 1st of January.—Will

carry a few tons of goods on freight.

And for SAVANNAH-LA-MAR,

And MONTEGO BAY,

JAMAICA,

ANDREW MASON Master,

200 Tons burthen, is ready to take in goods, and will sail

the 1st of February next.

For freight and passage, apply to William Sibbald and Company, merchants, Leith.

Genuine Old Jamaica Rum, or any quantity above two gallons; and a large assortment of Jamaica Mahogany, to be sold as above.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

John Pownall, Esq; Commissioner of the Customs, delivered in at the bar, according to annual custom;

"An account of prohibited East India Goods remaining in the warehouses in Leadenhall-street, and Custom House, at Michaelmas, 1787." Also

"An account of Russia Naval Stores imported in 1787." And also

"An account of the number of ships employed in the Whale Fishery in the Greenland Seas, &c."

The titles were read, and the accounts ordered to lie on the table.

The Duke of Bedford took the oaths at the table.

Several Scotch Appeals were, upon petition, preferred, put off, some until the next Sessions, and others until after all those already appointed for hearing.

The Answers of Warren Hastings, Esq; to the Articles of Impeachment exhibited against him, were read down to the House of Commons.

The House broke up at half past three o'clock, and adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

Mr Pownall presented the same Accounts as he had done to the House of Peers, relative to prohibited East India Goods, the titles of which were read, and the Accounts ordered to lie on the table.

Three bills for inclosing certain lands were upon Motion ordered to be brought in.

The House in a Committee of Ways and Means voted the Land Tax and Malt bills.

The Resolutions to be reported to-morrow.

ANSWERS OF WARREN HASTINGS, Esq.

Notices having been sent to the Lords, in order to deliver a message from the Lords, the messengers were ordered to be called in; two masters in Chancery were then introduced, and conducted by the Sergeant up to the table, where they stated from the Lords, "That Warren Hastings, Esq; at their bar, had delivered in Answers to the Articles of Impeachment charged against him by the Honourable the House

TREATY WITH THE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE.

The order of the day for going into a Committee of the whole House, to consider farther of the supply, having been read, the Speaker left the chair, and Mr Gilbert took his seat at the table.

Mr Pitt rose and said, he would first make his motion, and reserve the giving any explanation of the treaty that might be thought necessary till afterwards: he accordingly moved,

"That a sum not exceeding 36,093l. 15s. be granted for the subsidy to the Prince of Hesse-Cassel, for the year 1788."

Mr Fox said, he had expected that the House would have received some explanation of the nature of the Treaty by which they were called upon to vote the sum stated in the motion. He had in the course of what he had said on the first day of the Session, generally adverted to the Treaty that was now the subject of consideration, and had asked whether it was to be considered as a mere temporary expence, like the rest of the charge of the late armament and preparations, or to be regarded in a more permanent light, as an expence to be continued with a view to the future situation of this country respecting Holland and other Continental powers? As there was a great deal of difference in these two views of it, and different considerations would necessarily arise from each, he conceived it highly proper that the House, previous to their voting of the money, should receive some explanation respecting it, in order to know the full extent of their vote. Another matter that appeared to him to call for observation was, he observed, in the Treaty, that it was stipulated that if Hessian troops were required to serve in Great Britain and Ireland, they should be put upon the same footing as British national troops; now he did not suppose that it was meant that foreign troops might be brought at any time into this kingdom or Ireland, without the previous knowledge or consent of Parliament, but he saw no necessity for the stipulation, because if ever a necessity should arise for the aid of foreign troops in England or Ireland, and the necessity should be sufficiently urgent to palliate the employment of foreign troops, and reconcile the people to the measure, an adequate number, he conceived, might be obtained upon the condition of being treated as British soldiers, without any Treaty having been in existence. With regard to the exception also of the Hessian troops being liable to be called into service no where but in Great Britain and Ireland, unless in Germany and the Low Countries, he thought it an unfortunate exception; because, under the construction of the Treaty, he conceived Hessian troops could not be applicable to service in the West Indies, or in Gibraltar. If the exception had been the other way, he should have thought it better; because, in all probability, Hessian troops would never be required to serve in Great Britain and Ireland; but might be of use in Gibraltar, in America, and in the West Indies. Mr Fox said, it was not very likely that a future war would commence in the manner that the late was had done; but it was not impossible, and it was to be remembered, that Hessian troops were then employed at Gibraltar, and in America. He commented upon this circumstance with his wonted ingenuity, and said a great deal depended in forming a judgment of the Treaty under then pending with other foreign powers. He had, on the first day of the Session, said, he meant not to press for an improper communication, nor was it his will at that moment, although without such a knowledge, it was impossible to decide upon the merits of the Treaty in question; but he hoped, that voting for the sum then moved for, would by no means pledge the House, or preclude him or any other gentleman, from examining into, or objecting to, any future measure that might be proposed to Parliament, as a consequence of the Treaty. Under that construction of his vote, and with the explanations that he had pointed out, and which he thought indispensably necessary, he had no objection to concur in the resolution that had been moved.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that in introducing his motion, he had avoided entering into any reasoning on the subject, not only with a view to save the time of the House, but also because he ~~scarcely~~ could not conceive what objections could have been made to the Treaty, or what explanations could have been necessary, until he should have heard them pointed out. With respect to the first point, on which the Right Hon. Gentleman had demanded an explanation, he thought he had given every possible information on that head on the first day of the Session. It had then been asked, was the Treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse, a Treaty made merely with a view to the then present subsisting exigency, and for immediate and temporary assistance only, or for a permanent purpose as a resource in all future cases of necessity? And to this he answered, that although it certainly was at first entered into merely as part of the preparation that was made for the expected commencement of hostilities, yet it had afterwards been found adviseable and necessary, from the new situation in which the recent course of events had put this country with respect to the powers on the continent, to extend and prolong it, and it was now become a permanent resource for this country to resort to in case of any future emergency, as long as the operation of the Treaty should last, which was the term of four years. As to the apprehension of the Right Honourable Gentleman, that the vote which the Committee was called upon to give might be construed into a recognition of the right of the Crown, to introduce foreign troops into the kingdom without the consent of Parliament, there certainly could not be any ground for such a suggestion; the only question here was, whether it was politic for this country to give the Landgrave of Hesse 36,000l. per annum, by way of a retaining fee, as it might be termed, to hold him in our interests, and for an assistance, in cases of need, with 12,000 troops, without any designation made on the part of the House, of the place or manner in which those troops were eventually to be employed. With regard to such measures as his Majesty might find

necessary to take in case of a future war within the kingdom, it was impossible at present to argue upon but there was no foundation whatever for any apprehension that the House would, by complying with the present motion, and assenting to the substance of the Treaty, give any sanction whatsoever to the bringing foreign troops into the kingdom in time of peace. As to the latter part of the Right Honourable Gentleman's speech, in which he spoke of the narrow limits to which the benefits of the Treaty were confined, by the stipulation against sending the subsidiary troops beyond sea, he observed, that any objections on that ground must arise out of considerations drawn from the former situation of this country, and not from the present. In the last war, it was true, such were the unfortunate circumstances of Great Britain with respect to the Continental Powers, that there was no possible use for any troops whatsoever on the Continent. We had then no connection with any power in Europe, and of course could have no occasion for any army to be employed in Europe, except for the purpose of our internal defence, but, on the contrary, our situation was now widely and essentially different, as in consequence of our late interference in the concerns of the European powers, and the brilliant success that had resulted from that interference, we had formed a connection with some of them, which, in case of a war, might afford us an opportunity of employing an armament on the Continent with singular advantage, and by using foreign troops in that kind of service, we should be the better enabled to direct our natural force, and particularly that of our marine, to such other objects as might be thought more immediately necessary. It would not, he said, be thought necessary or proper for him to enter into an accurate detail of the state and tendency of the negotiations and alliances then depending with other powers; but he asked the House, whether when they compared the splendour and glory of this country in former wars, when she was connected with other European powers, and her humiliation and depression in the last, when she was deserted by them all, when they considered the respectable figure we made in the course of the recent events,—whether the contrast which such a review brought to their minds, did not make them anxious to cherish every measure that should tend to revive, to continue, and to cement similar connections, and was any thing more likely to have that tendency than our having a resource for the supply of a great military force immediately at hand, which, while it answered every necessary purpose of eventual succour to our allies and co-operation with them, was at the same time attended with all the advantages of economy—for no objection had been made, nor reasonably could be made to the expence. He admitted, that the Right Honourable Gentleman's idea, that under the Treaty this country was not entitled to the services of the Hessian regiments in Gibraltar, appeared to be well founded, but he was mistaken, he said, in his statement that those troops had been employed last war in the defence of that fortress, for in fact, the German forces that were engaged in that service, were his Majesty's own subjects, of his Electoral dominions, so that no objection could lie against the measure on the ground of comparison with former subsidiary Treaties with the Princes of Germany. On the whole, as it was universally admitted, that continental connections were beneficial indeed, but that such connections might render a military force on the Continent, in the service of this country indispensable; and, as the sum advanced for the purpose was by no means exorbitant, he could not see that any reasonable ground of complaint could be urged against the Treaty. Though in the course of his speech, Mr Pitt reasoned pretty much on the supposition of a war taking place, yet he shewed that that supposition was not likely to be shortly realized, but that, on the contrary, this country had every prospect of the long continuance of the blessings of peace, and that prospect rendered still more firm by the generous, spirited, and decisive conduct she had lately pursued, with so much credit to herself, and benefit to her allies.

Sir James Johnston spoke of the length of time that the Princes of Hesse had sold the blood of their subjects, and that we had been the purchasers. Sir James said, he should readily give his consent to the Treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse; and as to the fear of foreign troops being introduced into England, Scotland, or Ireland, he saw no ground for it. With regard to England, we had our militia to defend and protect us from the dread of an invasion. In Scotland, indeed, they had no militia. She was deprived not of the means, but of the legal power of defending herself; the rights of freemen were withheld from her inhabitants. They were as free, as brave, and breathed as pure an air, [here a loud laugh] as their southern neighbours. Why then were they debarred from defending themselves by a national militia? If, however, a foreign foe was to invade Scotland, he had no doubt but they would find there enough of spirit and love of freedom, in that part of the kingdom, to stimulate the Scotch to protect themselves. In Ireland there were 60,000 volunteers, and surely their courage was too well known to countenance the supposition that we should send 12,000 Hessians to dragoon them. Upon these reasons, and others which Sir James added, but which we did not distinctly hear, he said he saw no cause for alarm, as some good, but little ill could result from the Treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse.

Sir John Miller said, surely the King of Prussia would not have been foolish or mad enough to have marched an army of barely 10,000 men into the heart of Holland, but under a faithful and confidential assurance from this country, of competent reinforcements as necessary should require them, as well as the securing the mouth of the Texel against the introduction of succours that might be attempted to be given to the insurgents in Amsterdam; for while the Prussian army was investing that city, he relied upon it she was at the same time covering each individual interest of this country in every quarter of the globe.

Mr Burke, after a few introductory words, declared, that although he had given a silent vote on

the first day of the session, he had never given a vote with more heartfelt or more real satisfaction in his life, and he took that opportunity to declare, that he highly approved of the system of measures that had lately been pursued with respect to Holland, and the renewal of continental connections; that was the system on which alone this country could expect to stand with safety and with honour. It was during our adherence to that system that Great Britain had been a glorious country, and the object of the admiration of surrounding nations. With regard to the constitution of other countries, he agreed perfectly with his Right Hon. Friend, in the opinion delivered by him on a former day; namely, that it was not necessary for us to trouble ourselves with definitions of the legality of the government of this or that country, or the strict construction of its constitution; it was enough if we saw an opportunity of restoring that party to power, which was most likely to prove a valuable friend to Great Britain in the day of future difficulty. The Law of Nations allowed this, and it was certainly right to seize upon such an opportunity whenever it offered. Another maxim he held as a maxim of sound policy to pursue, and that was, where the interference of France could be counteracted, and her influence deprived of its power, to seize the moment and the means of effecting both objects. We could not be in the wrong, whenever this was probable to be achieved. It was enough to know, that a French Party in Holland had prevailed, for us to endeavour to drive that French Party away, and disarm it of its power. With regard to subsidiary Treaties as applicable to continental connections and a necessary branch of that system; generally considered, they were wise measures. But, in proportion as the system was a system founded in sound policy, it ought to be constructed and put together with the most wary caution, so that all parts fitted and adhered closely, and gave the whole a degree of sufficient stability and strength to ensure its permanency. The utmost care ought certainly to be taken to prevent such excellent systems from being disgraced and discredited by imperfections, and injurious consequences resulting from want of foresight at the period of the original Negotiation and conclusion of subsidiary Treaties. These mischievous consequences it was, that had put so many great and good men out of humour with them, and therefore in proportion to the real policy of the measure itself, a provident regard ought to be had to the prejudices of mankind in order at least not to make them less fond of them. Under this view of Subsidiary Treaties; much might be said of the Treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse, the excellency or disadvantage of which depended on a variety of considerations and circumstances, of whose existence he was wholly ignorant, but was ready to grant Ministers a bill of Credit, for the existence of such of them as could alone constitute the Treaty on the table a beneficial Treaty for this country. Upon the face of it, and its prominent feature considered only, it was an advantage to Great Britain to engage in a Treaty for that purpose with the Landgrave of Hesse, who was young, of a martial spirit, fond of a military life, and an able General; the Right Honourable Gentleman had done wisely in giving the Landgrave what he called a *retaining fee*; because, if a fit cause should arise, the Landgrave of Hesse would undoubtedly produce more powerful arguments in our behalf, than he feared, he should be able to produce in the cause in which he should shortly have to plead at the bar of the House of Lords. The Landgrave of Hesse was an able General, and as there were few able Generals in the world, he had no objection to our having an able General in our service. But the whole effect of the Treaty was not as the Right Hon. Gentleman had stated it, viz. merely the giving the Landgrave of Hesse a retaining fee of 36,000 pounds per annum; the Landgrave was too wise a Prince to engage to furnish Great Britain with 12,000 men, whenever required, for the mere paltry consideration of 150,000 Banco crowns per annum. The quantum of Banco crowns was not the only, nor in fact was it the most considerable advantage to be eventually derived from the Treaty by the Landgrave. Those who looked at the Treaty, and thought it was merely a Treaty of subsidy, left the great question out of the case, and judged only from one side of the object. By the Treaty this country stipulated to continue to guarantee the Landgrave of Hesse, and might therefore be eventually involved in a war in consequence of it. Should that happen, instead of receiving the aid of 12,000 troops from the Landgrave we should perhaps have to aid that Prince with an army of 100,000 men. The Right Hon. Gentleman could not deny this, because it was the *cavus faderis*, and in the Treaty. It required, therefore, more consideration to form a judgment upon the balance of advantage and disadvantage likely to result from the Treaty, than might have been at first imagined. He took it for granted that Ministers had taken, and were yet taking, the necessary measures to guard against the Landgrave's being involved in a war, or to provide for his support in case of an attack, on account of his having made the present Treaty. France was just now in an humiliated state, and had felt it prudent to withdraw her arms and her resolution; she could not, however, but be mortified at what had passed in Holland; and though from a variety of circumstances she chose to let her anger sleep, it ought to be remembered that it was only asleep, but not extinct. It was well known France was a powerful nation, and could easily recruit her strength; an opportunity might offer that might entice and encourage her to attack the Landgrave; if, therefore, the system of continental connections (of which he took the Treaty to be a small part only) was not formed with a provision for that event, the system was an inadequate and a bad system, and of consequence the Treaty a disadvantageous Treaty. Looking at the Treaty as a measure single and isolated, he declared it was the last measure he would give his consent to; but as a part of a system, it might be a wise measure, and as such he should vote for it. Mr Burke said he took it so

granted that Prussia was with us in the Treaty, and that the Prussian monarch, and not the Landgrave, was the principal in it. He spoke of the advantages to be derived from an alliance between Great Britain, Prussia, Hesse, and Holland, in case of a war, and observed, that though it was material for us to take Holland out of the hands of France, in one point of view only could she be regarded as a very useful ally to Great Britain in case of a war with France, viz. in giving us the advantage of her ports in the East Indies. In respect to aids of men and money from Holland, we could not build much upon them. There were, however, other powers in Europe to be looked to for alliance; in particular the Emperor, who had abundant resources. Russia likewise was a most desirable ally, but both Russia and the Emperor might now be thought to have their hands full. That circumstance, however, would continue for a time only, and both would probably be shortly disengaged. Mr Burke expatiated on the advantage of having the Empress for our friend in terms of great warmth. He said, Russia had of late years grown to a state of considerable power and influence in the affairs of Europe, and had even been found to have her weight in the scale at a time when she stood single in a war with the Turks. With Russia and Prussia and Holland for our allies, he declared he should little care for the rest of the world.

In treating of the recent transactions in Holland, Mr Burke took occasion to mention the King's Speech, which he spoke of with great humour and pleiantry. He said, it was usual to hold it out as a morsel of *frank-franc*, and as a proof of the Minister's powers of composition. The late Speech was certainly an extraordinary performance; but if any man was to make it, and the facts it contained, the grounds of historical narrative, he would certainly risque a good deal of ridicule. Instead of grave history, it partook more of the nature of an epic poem, rather resembling an agreeable allegory, or a romance in the style of ancient chivalry. It reminded him pretty strongly of Palmeron of England, Don Bellianus of Greece, and other books of that romantic nature, which he formerly had lost much of his time in reading. He was glad to find, however, that the gallantry of those kings and princes, that had so eminently distinguished themselves when chivalry prevailed, was revived. Let any gentlemen examine the vein in which the Speech proceeded, and they would instantly perceive the strong resemblance it bore to the subjects of ancient romance. A chivalrous king, hearing that a princess had been affronted, takes his lance, assembles his knights, and determines to do her justice. He sets out instantly with his knights in quest of adventures, and carries all before him, achieving wonders in the cause of the injured Princess. This reminded him of the ancient story of a princess named Latona, who, having been insulted by a nation like the Dutch, appealed to Jupiter for satisfaction, when the God, in revenge for her wrongs, turned the nation that had affronted her into a nation of frogs, and left them to live among dykes and waters. [The House burst into a roar of laughter at the apt introduction of this odd fable.] Mr Burke pursued his pleiantry with further laughable comments on the Speech, and among others, he remarked, that although the King of Prussia had professedly let out merely to obtain a *retaining fee*, ~~to cover his injury done his sister, his army by accident took Utrecht, possessed themselves of Amsterdam, reformed the Stadholder, and the former government, and all this at a stroke, and by the bye, which put him in mind of a verse in a sprightly song of Cowley's, [his ballad, entitled The Chronicle] which he had often read with pleasure,~~ But when Isabella came, Arm'd with a resolute flame, And th' artillery of her eye, Whilst she proudly march'd about Greater conquests to find out, She beat out Susan by the by,

Mr Burke, after an infinite deal of sportive wit at the expence of the Speech, returned to more serious argument, and enforced his former observations, that what had happened in Holland could not but remain lodged in the bosom of France, to be opportunely used, as a justification of some future quarrel and resentment on her part; and that we ought, therefore, to expect such an event, and by wise alliances to strengthen ourselves, and put it at a greater distance, as well as prepare against its arrival, let that happen when it might. Mr Burke also reminded the House of the objections and jealousies which this country had formerly made and manifested against the employment of foreign troops at home, and particularly in the year 1755, when Hessians were last employed in England. At that period the popular alarm had increased to such a height, that their dread of the danger that threatened at the time, viz. an invasion, was much less than their dread of the means that were referred to for its prevention. Indeed, the great argument used in favour of the militia at its first institution by Lord Townshend, Lord Chatham, and other patriots, who were now sleeping in their graves, with their heads resting on their laurels, was, that the creating such an internal force for the immediate defence of the kingdom, would in future prevent the necessity of recurring to the unpopular expedient of employing foreign troops within the realm. Mr Burke begged, in the mention of these facts, to be considered rather as the narrator of jealousies and sentiments that had prevailed, than as the foreteller of their revival in consequence of the present Treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse. He trusted there would be no occasion to call them again into existence, and was willing to believe, that Ministers had providently guarded against the possibility of there being found justifiable reasons for their future entertainment. Conscious that he had done no more than his duty in thus arousing the recollection of the House to feelings, which however old fashioned, had certainly been the former characteristic feelings of the nation, he said, he should sit down contented with giving his vote for the present motion.

[Mr Burke's Speech, as the reader may judge from the preceding imperfect sketch of it, was re-

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The Committee of Supply and Ways and Means are to sit again on Friday.

Lord Courtown reported that his Majesty had been attended with the Address of that House of Tuesday last, and had been graciously pleased to say he would give directions accordingly.

A motion was made for "Copies of the opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor General upon the legality of the appointment of Sir Elijah Impey to the office of Judge of the Suddan Dewanull Adauler delivered to Lord Sydney," and five other extracts of letters to the Directors of the East India Company were likewise moved for and ordered.

After which the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

George Hardinge, Esq; for Old Sarum, yesterday took the oaths and his seat.

Mr Fisher, from the Exchequer, attending, presented, according to order, an account of money issued pursuant to addressees, and not provided for by Parliament.

Mr Rose likewise presented "an account of the money which still remains to be issued out of his Majesty's Civil List revenues, to his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, towards defraying his Royal Highness's debts." The title was read and the account ordered to lie on the table.

A Committee was yesterday, upon motion of Mr Gilbert, appointed "to inspect the return of the charitable donations, and to report their observations to the House."

Mr Gilber reported the two resolutions come to in the Committee of ways and means on Wednesday last, which were read and agreed to, and separate bills ordered to be brought in, viz. the land tax bill and the malt bill.

The resolution come to in the Committee of supply was reported by Mr Gilbert, relative to the Helle-Cafel subsidy, which was read and agreed to.

OCCASIONAL VOTERS.

Sir John Miller moved,

"That leave be given to bring in a bill to prevent persons intitled to their freedom by birth, marriage, or servitude in cities, towns, ports, and boroughs from voting at elections of members to serve in Parliament for such cities, towns, ports, and boroughs, until they have been admitted to their freedom a limited time previous to the said election."

Mr Cricket said a few words; which we did not distinctly hear.

Mr Jolliffe opposed the motion, on the ground of its unnecessarily narrowing the rights of electors, which he thought were sufficiently circumscribed already. Mr Jolliffe said it was rather extraordinary that a motion so important in its tendency, as that just made, should have been introduced without a single argument having been urged to prove its necessity.

Sir John Miller rose to justify his motion, and in a summary way recapitulated his arguments of the last Session, to prove the necessity of the Legislature passing some bill to limit and ascertain occasional voters. Sir John stated, that on the ground of occasionality, great abuses had prevailed at elections, and reminded the House, that the Legislature had always resisted the pretence of occasionality, when urged obviously to serve an election purpose.

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Sir James Johnstone said, the bill then moved for, went to the deprivation of a great number of persons of their franchises, whereas no reason had been assigned for the depriving one man of his natural rights.

Sir James elucidated the hardship of the bill in its operations, by putting the case, that a person was born at twelve at noon, and when he came of age, an election was proceeding. On the day he came of age, that man could not vote, unless he had enjoyed a right of voting three days before he was born. Sir James said, this instance might serve to convince the House of the gross injustice of the bill, that had been just moved.

On a division—*Ayes* the Two Tellers, Noes 52.

The consideration of the late armament and equipment stands for to-morrow. As also the Committee of Supply, and Committee of Ways and Means.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, Dec. 7.

Poland, Nov. 2. We learn from the Ukraine, that a body of 10,000 Russians have taken up their quarters in the neighbourhood of Niemirov.

Dziuröglu Achmet Pacha is now leading several thousand men towards Choczim. The army near Izmilow is actually composed of 40,000 troops.—The Turks have formed a bridge near Galatz for the passage of their soldiers.

Hanover, Nov. 3. We are assured that two new regiments of infantry will be raised for service in the East Indies.

Brandenburg, Nov. 3. The King has abolished the duty upon flour, as being too oppressive to his subjects. The produce of this tax amounted annually to 800,000 rix-dollars, which sum his Majesty sacrifices to the good of his subjects.

LONDON.—Dec. 7.

The remainder of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's money is, we are told, to be voted this day. The sum remaining, is one hundred and one thousand pounds.

The House of Commons is not expected to sit very late this day.

The army estimates and ordnance on Monday next will, in all probability, occasion a debate of some hours.

The Duchess of Gordon was on Wednesday in the gallery of the House of Commons; but, as soon as the Speaker came in, and prayers were over, Mr Colman the Serjeant, came up to her Grace and informed her, that it was contrary to the rule of the House to suffer ladies to be present at the debates. Her Grace being anxious to stay, commenced a negotiation with the Speaker, in which the Serjeant was employed as Plenipotentiary. After three conferences, in the last of which it was intimated to

her Grace, that the unavoidable result of her continuance in her seat would be a motion for clearing the gallery, her Grace politely said, "That sooner than deprive so many gentlemen of a rational and interesting amusement, she would forego the participation of it herself," and withdrew. We had hoped her Grace would have gone out Grand Compteur, and have been admitted *ad eundem* with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland, who, last session, or in that preceding, sat during a debate, before the door of the Speaker's chamber.—*Morn. Gbres.*

On Monday his Majesty's horse fell under him, owing to the ice, near Hounslow; but we are happy to say, that, though he was thrown a considerable distance from the animal, he did not receive the least injury.

It is said his Majesty has hinted to the Prince of Wales, that it is his wish Sunday Evening Concerts may be discontinued.

Mrs Fitzherbert was not present at the *petit souper* given at Carlton-house, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on Sunday night last, that Lady being at present very much indisposed with a cold.

By letters from Jamaica we are happy to learn, that his Royal Highness Prince William Henry is arrived at Port Royal, in the Pegasus frigate, from Quebec and Nova Scotia. It is expected that the Prince will remain on that station about three months, as it will be necessary for his ship to undergo some necessary repairs.

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PREMIUMS FOR FLAX-RAISING.

Trustees Office, Edinburgh, December 10, 1787.
THE COMMISSIONERS AND TRUSTEES FOR FISHERIES, MANUFACTURES,
AND IMPROVEMENTS IN SCOTLAND, do hereby advertise, That they have
awarded the GAINERS of the PREMIUMS for the Raising of Flax, Crop One thousand
seven hundred and eighty-six; and that they are as follow:

The Premiums being at the rate of Twenty Shillings Sterling; or (on the condition of
weighing the Flax in the Straw, before sending it to be skinned at the Mill, or dressing it
by the Stock and Hand) Twenty-two Shillings for every Scotch statute acre, producing the
required quantity, as specified in a former Advertisement, dated 15th February 1786.

A BER D E E N - S H I R E.

Gainers.	Farms.	Parishes.	Premiums.
Mrs Gordon	Daviston Mains	Cairney	L. 3 0 0
Gilbert Biddle	Dudwick Mains	Ellon	3 6 0
John Brown	Blackford Mains	King Edward	1 2 0
John Black	Watrigdenoor	Logie Buchan	3 15 0
John Goodman	Bucklay Mains	New Deer	1 2 0
David Lundie	Milton of Crichtie	Old Deer	1 2 0
John Geddes	Bogs	Rathven	1 5 0
John Adamson	Newton'	Strichen	1 0 0
William Paton	Turrell Lands	Turrell	2 0 0
William Anderson	Mill of Boyne	Tyrie	1 0 0
John Duguid	Tillenamont	Ditto	1 2 0
William Paterson jun.	Whitewall	Ditto	1 0 0

A Y R - S H I R E.

Mains.	Beith	Beith	Robert Thomas
Newton of Wiflaw	Ditto	1 15 0	John and Andrew Paton
Newbyre	Giffon	1 0 0	Peter and William Paton
George Allan	Kilbirney	1 0 0	Donald and John Burn
Robert Riddel	Ditto	3 5 0	Peter Boyd
James Orr	Kilbirney Parks	Ditto	John Shepherd
James Davies	Balgray	Ditto	John Paton
William Anderson	Boag	Ditto	James Roy
Peter Barclay	Bowfonse	Ditto	James Duff
John Fairlie	Waterside	Newmills	James Chalmers

B A N F F - S H I R E.

Backlaw	Banff	Ditto	Robert Obney
Boghead	Ditto	1 0 0	Upper Obney
Carriestot	Ditto	1 5 0	James Paton
Boyne Gardens	Boyndie	Ditto	John Young
Lintmill of Boyne	Ditto	2 0 0	James Thomson
Cowhyth	Fordyce	Ditto	James Duff
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	William Phinnick
Drachellie	Ditto	Ditto	Patrick Angus
Durn	Ditto	Ditto	John Playfair
Mains of Durn	Ditto	Ditto	Henry Bannerman
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	William Bannerman
Hillside	Ditto	Ditto	Peter Gowans
Muiryhilllock	Ditto	Ditto	John Allan
Mains of Grange	Grange	Ditto	James Gowans
Corsairly	Keith	Ditto	Richard Knox
Couperhill	Ditto	Ditto	John Macgrouther
Crofsburn	Ditto	Ditto	Thomas Finlayson
Drum	Ditto	Ditto	John Bennett
Edintore	Ditto	Ditto	James Anderson
Balveny Park	Mortlich	Ditto	Alexander Clark
John Hume	R. E.	Ditto	James Dawson
East Pres	Coldingham	4 19 0	Miller and Robertson

B E R W I C K - S H I R E.

Pannerhill	Dumfries	Ditto	John Greig
Dencow	Dumfries	1 10 0	David Macall
Mains of Millhead	Ditto	4 0 0	Charles Campbell, Esq;
Kirkmichael Mains	Kirkmichael	27 15 0	James Archer
Upper Mains of ditto	Ditto	0 10 0	Andrew Duff

D U N B A R T O N - S H I R E.

Pollochall	Cumbernauld	Ditto	Patrick Reid
Whiteleys	Ditto	1 0 0	Patrick Macfarlane
Barhill	Kirkintilloch	1 0 0	Thomas Butter jun.
Ditto	Ditto	6 10 0	Robertson and Reid
West Garfhoare	Ditto	1 0 0	Alexander Macfarlane
Lenziesmill	Ditto	1 0 0	John Forbes
Orchardnook	Ditto	2 10 0	Duncan Robertson
	Ditto	1 5 0	John Campbell and Company

F I F E - S H I R E.

Meadow Shade Park	Anstruther Easter	Ditto	Thomas Pearson
Cassingray	Carnbee	5 5 0	Samuel Menzies
Bowhouse	Ely	7 3 0	Thomas Marshall
Riggs	Kettle	4 13 6	William Taylor
Freuchiemill	Ditto	1 15 0	Robert Arnott
Rennyhill	Kilrenny	1 0 0	Donald Macfarlane
Bilk	Mokinsh	1 0 0	James Robertson
Blackman	Muthymear	6 15 0	Daniel Forbes
Pittenweem	Pittenweem	1 0 0	Maclaren and Roy
Cash	Strathmiglo	9 5 0	John Martin
Drumdree	Ditto	12 0 0	Andrew Salmon
Newark	St Monance	1 2 0	George Duffus
Ditto Burnpark	Ditto	3 17 0	William Robertson

F O R F A R - S H I R E.

Balgaffie	Aberlemno	Ditto	Patrick MacLagan
Fernyknow	Arbirlot	1 0 0	Patrick Matthew
Nether Carrerton	Carreton	1 0 0	James Key
Balgove	Craig	31 1 6	James Sime
Ditto	Ditto	2 4 0	Robert Martin
Ditto	Ditto	1 0 0	James Honeyman
Ditto	Ditto	1 10 0	William Orr
Ditto	Ditto	1 0 0	John Bruce
Ditto	Ditto	3 15 8	William Brewhouse
Easter Methie	Ditto	2 0 0	Malcolm Brown
Kingsblythmont	Ditto	4 0 0	William Lang
Ditto	Inverkeilor	1 0 0	George Miller
Ditto	Ditto	1 0 0	John Christie sen.
Ditto	Ditto	1 5 0	Alexander Cook
Ditto	Ditto	1 0 0	John Jarvie
Ditto	Ditto	1 0 0	George Leishman
Ditto	Ditto	1 0 0	John and William Baird
Ditto	Ditto	1 5 0	John Tait
Ditto	Ditto	1 0 0	Robert Spratt
Ditto	Ditto	1 0 0	John Macnean
Ditto	Ditto	1 1 0	James Macolm
Ditto	Ditto	1 0 0	John Hall
Ditto	Ditto	1 0 0	

H A D D I N G T O N - S H I R E.

Howmuir	Dunbar	Ditto	John Bruce
Ditto, &c.	Ditor	Ditto	Malcolm Brown
Westburns, &c.	Ditor	Ditto	Roxburgh-mill
Yester and Morray	Yester	Ditto	Stirling-shire
	Yester	Ditto	

K I N C A R D I N E - S H I R E.

Bumlichillock	Fordown	Ditto	John Christie sen.
Mains of Phefle	Ditor	Ditto	Peter Cruden
Pittarrow	Ditor	Ditto	Will fail the 14th December.
Pitgarve	Ditor	Ditto	For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or at his house, Coal-hill, Leith.
Craighill	Marykirk	Ditto	N. B. The above ship is of a proper size to take in brandies.
Mains of Morphie	St Cyrus	Ditto	receiving them, and those who had less than the full quantity of Flax required per acre, are precluded from the Premium; and any applications from people in these circumstances will be fruitless.
Morphic, &c.	Ditor	Ditto	
Mains of Morphie	Ditor	Ditto	
Warberton	Ditor	Dito	
	Ditor	Dito	

FOR LONDON,

The Smack Kingston,	RICHARD GARDNER Master,	And to return to Leith direct,	THE BRIG THOMAS,
Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail 16th December 1787.			PETER CRUDEN Master,
N. B. This vessel is remarkably strong, sails fast, and has neat accommodation for passengers.			Will fail the 14th December.
The Master to speak with at the Exchange Coffee-house, Change hours; mornings and evenings on board or at his house, Sherid Brae.	An Apprentice Wanted.		For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or at his house, Coal-hill, Leith.
			N. B. The above ship is of a proper size to take in brandies.
			receiving them, and those who had less than the full quantity of Flax required per acre, are precluded from the Premium; and any applications from people in these circumstances will be fruitless.

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